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Published to advance the Science of cold-blooded vertebrates

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NORTHERN FROG, *RANA SEPTENTRIONALIS*, BAIRD, IN MAINE

The Northern Frog is not included in S. Henshaw's list of the Batrachia of New England (1904), but the following recent records show that it is widely distributed in northern Maine:

Dr. W. C. Kendall collected it July 10, 1903, at Cross Lake Thoroughfare, Eagle Lake, Aroostook Co., and presented one specimen to the Portland Society of Natural History and another to Bowdoin College.

September 8, 1912, A. S. Pope collected one from a wood road, which passed through a sphagnum bog near Grassy Pond, Piscataquis Co., not far from the foot of Mt. Katahdin, and saw several others in the same place. The specimen is in the Lee Museum of Biology at Bowdoin College.

September 6, 1913, Dr. Manton Copeland found *Rana septentrionalis* common along the banks of Ciss Stream, which flows from Round Pond into Caucmogomoc Lake, Piscataquis Co. He identified seven specimens, and secured three for the Lee Museum of Biology. They were found on the marshy banks of the stream where bull frogs (*Rana catesbiana*) were abundant. Subsequently I had the opportunity to examine and photograph these frogs. They lived well in captivity, eating flies freely.

Through the kindness of Mr. Arthur H. Norton, I am permitted to publish the following data collected by him:

"Rana septentrionalis.—It was observed in Van Buren and Caswell, Aug. 15-16, 1914. It was found to be numerous in two small dead water ponds in Caswell, locally called Mud and Girard Ponds. They were more conspicuous than *Rana clamata*, inhabiting similar places, i.e., tussocks of sedge on the edges and the beds of lily pads near shore.

"At Van Buren they were found in ditches by the railroad track and were common.

"At Mud Pond, Caswell, they were heard calling, and the same is true of *R. clamata*.

"The call of *R. septentrionalis* was found to be similar in nature to that of *R. clamata*, but differed strikingly in tone, being higher and slightly metallic, resembling closely the sound produced by striking a long nail on the head with a hammer in driving it into heavy timber. I did not observe the pungent odor which has given it the name of Mink Frog."

From these facts I conclude that *Rana septentrionalis* is rather generally distributed in the northern part of Maine, and that it is found in the same localities as *R. catesbiana* and *R. clamata*, not tending to replace either of these species.

PHILIP H. POPE,
Manchester, Maine.

SOME AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES OF DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

The following list includes species I have seen or collected within the county limits since the fall of 1912. Where the number of specimens is given, the error is on the side of understatement, as in many cases I have not recorded in my notes specimens seen which were not caught.

Plethodon erythronotus (Green).—Both forms common in Cobb's creek near Haverford and at Darby creek near Coopertown Road.

Spelerpes bislineatus (Green).—Common in Cobb's creek near Haverford, and in a small creek